The Bombay Gazette,

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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY the 27th January, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England. Last Shipping day, Friday the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steamer CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on 25th.

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Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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23rd January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

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W. NICOL & Co.
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Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

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For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

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For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

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THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY the 24th inst. at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

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Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

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PERL CAMPBELS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned—and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

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Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We request you will be good enough to convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, on as early a day as may be practicable for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the lamented death of Her Illustrious Consort Prince Albert. We have the honor to be, &c.

W. R. Mansfield,
Henry Reeves,
W. E. Frere,
A. D. Robertson,
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
George G. Wellesley,
J. A. Baumbach,
W. B. Tristram,
John Cassels,
Walter R. Cassels,
H. D. Cartwright,
H. Byne,
H. Somerville,
R. Strorig,
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James Forbes,
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George Hamilton.
A. Fulcher,
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Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Juggonath Sunkersett,
Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.
J. Gibbs,
Abdul Dalir Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.
Abdool Majid Khan,
Abdool Kheir Khan,
Moosa Khan,
Venayek Wassudew,
Bhawoo Dajee,
Venayekrow Juggonathjee,
Narayen Dinanath,
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee,
Ramrow Bhimajee,
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Candass Narrindass,
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Captain C. H. Boyé,
A. Taylor,
Bhasker Soonderjee,
D. J. Kennelly.

In compliance with the above requisition I convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 24th Instant at half-past three o'clock P. M.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.

Bombay, 22nd January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on 25th January, at 5 o'clock P. M.

WRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 24th Dec. 1861.

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Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Chandan on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Tiled Doods, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

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THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the text and Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and carried up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, October 28.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been compiled in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect as all the Members of Information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 1,258 Teak Logs belonging to the Cochin Government of which 794 are at Ernacollum and 459 at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday the 17th February 1862, and will be open on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Logs at the two Depôts [Ernacollum and Ponany] may be tendered for either jointly or separately, but the Tenders must be for the whole quantity at either Depôt, and should specify, at the option of the parties tendering, either a rate per Candy all round or a rate per Candy of each Class.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar Measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. The Timber belongs to the undermentioned Classes, and is classed as follows :—

	Length.	Thickness.
3rd Class	16 to 19½ Koles.	12 Borrels and upwards.
4th do.	12 to 15½ do.	10 do. do.
5th do.	8 to 11½ do.	8 do. do.
6th do.	6 to 7½ do.	5 do. do.

6. The Class of each Log to be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but, for these latter, a deduction of 15 per cent. from the price of the whole quantity will be allowed after the completion of the measurement.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

9. Any further Information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNIDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin,
10th January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 24th Instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of the friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

Bombay, 21st January 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been removed from Apollo Street, No. 6, to No. 20, Medow Street, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

TO BE LET.

THE FIRST STORY, with adjoining ROOMS, of the *Printers' Press*, No. 10, Military Square, Fort, either for office, residence of single gentlemen, or godowns. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davier, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO BE LET,
With immediate entrance.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, and suitable for a Family, with Stable and Outhouses, situated at Grant Road, without the Fort, and with supply of Vehar Water.

Apply to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, opposite Cowasjee Pestonji's Tank, or to Messrs. Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.

From the 1st February next.

THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE on the verge of the Esplanade, next to the Small Cause Court; Apply at the Premises.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD STEWARD, who may be well acquainted with customs of passengers, and who may have been served on board the P. and O. Steamers, thoroughly experienced, and can bear high testimony. A liberal salary will be offered. Apply to Captain Greig on board the S. S. *Governor Higginson.*

CURSETJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an Out-station, DRAFTSMEN and SURVEYORS.—also a duly qualified European to Superintend the Manufacture and burning of Bricks.

TO BE LET.

AN UPPER PART of a HOUSE, situated in the Fort, well adapted for an office or a Dwelling place. Bell Lane, No. 2.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

4th November 1861.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

The following Chromolithographic Pictures, being perfect copies of originals, by celebrated masters, are available :—

Framed.

Turner's Ulysses, 40 by 31	Rs. 75 0
——Moonlight at Millbank	20 0
Harding's Scarburg near Treves, 25 by 24...	38 0

Unframed.

Turner's Bacchus and Ariadne...	18 0
——Italy (Childe Harold's Pilgrimage)...	18 0
——Moonlight at Millbank	12 0
Stanfield's Leaving Port	18 0
——Morning after the Wreck	12 0
——Three Cliff Bay	12 0
Cooper's Cows in a Meadow	16 0
——Meadow Land	12 0
A happy Trio	25 0
Richardson's Pass of the Grimsell	16 0
——Teamint, *Sicily*	16 0
Harding's Scarbourg near Treves	18 0
——Unterlaken, Switzerland	16 0
——Eton College	16 0
——Val de St. Nicholas	16 0
——Mythen Mountains	12 0
Rowbotham's Sunnyside, the *Residence of Washington Irving*...	12 0
——Abbotsford	12 0
——Pallanza	12 0
——Heidelberg	10 0
——Lake of Lucerne	10 0
——Bay of Baiæ	10 0
Callow's Frankfort	10 0
——Abbeville	9 0
——Cologne	12 0
——San Salute—*Venice*	12 0
——Broadstairs	12 0
Buckley's Consolation and reconciliation, a pair, small	16 0
Pyne's Windsor Castle	16 0
——Clifton	16 0
Pape's Lake of Geneva	12 0
——Reichenbach	12 0
Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*	12 0
Dodly's Notre Dame, *Rouen*	12 0
Gunerman's Harvest Scene	12 0
——An Alpine Scene	12 0
Smith's (B) Melrose Abbey	12 0
Richter's, The Chess-Players	12 0
Smith's (C) Bowes Castle, *Yorkshire*	12 0
Palmer's Florence	12 0
Engalharts's, The Jung Frau	12 0
Leitch's Loch Awe	12 0
Scott's Sion, Canton Valley	12 0
Schnidt's The East Mole, Swinemund	12 0
Cox's Lancaster Sands	9 0
——Calais Pier	
Chelsea Pensioners and Greenwich Pensioners, each	12 0
Bright's Sunset on the Danube	12 0
Lavinia	9 0
Leighton's Buds and Blossoms	9 0
——Walter and Jane	9 0
Tayler's, Moorside Cabin	9 0
Hering's Monte Rosa	9 0
Lance's, Morning	9 0
Topham's, The Spinning Wheel	9 0
Duncan's Squall at sea	9 0
Lionell's, Hastings' Beach	9 0
Bright's Winter Scene	9 0
Ansdell's Game-keeper	9 0
——Highland Gillie	8 0
Hunt's Flower and Fruits ... ...each	8 0
Robert's, An Abbey Interior	8 0
Whitby, Yorkshire	8 0
Misery and Arrogance	4 0
Lake Enneredale, Loch Awe	5 0
Colwith Force ... ...each	
Girl at the Well, Frugal Meal	5 0
Treble, A Reaper, Young Gleaner	5 0
Young Gypsies, Little Turk,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 23rd January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99¾
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ₹ cent.	64 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	19½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	95
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29
Central Bank of W. India.	150	2½ do.	3 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ₹sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ₹ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ₹ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ₹ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 600 ₹ sh.
Oriental Sewing and Spinning Company	2,500	₹ Anm. 450 ₹ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 ₹Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	85½ to 85¾
,, Loan 1835-36	85½ to 85¾
,, Loan 1842-43	85½ to 85¾
,, Loan 1854-55	85½ to 85¾
Now Five Per Cent. Loan.....	98¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	105 to 105½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 0s. 0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds).....£2 12s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	Rs. 10 offd.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 22nd 1862.)

COTTON :		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jamboosir, (new) *nom.* at Rs.		160 to 162
Dhollera, Bhownuggar, (new).....	,,	164 to 165
Oomrawtiee (new)	,,	160 to 162
Barsee, (new)	,,	150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	,,	142 to 144
Mangalore, (new).....	,,	148 to 150
Varawal, (new)	,,	148 to 150
Comptа, (new)	,,	163 to 164
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	216 to 218
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-8 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25
	,,	33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 11.)

We have little change to report in the oil market, our last quotation of Rs. 93 was a perfectly nominal one, we quote today a Rupee lower. Dealers have been offering at the latter rate and we hear of a small contract having been entered into at Rs. 92 otherwise the market is in a perfectly stagnant state.

In other produce we have nothing of consequence to notice.

FREIGHT.—Perfectly nominal, no vessel upon the berth. The *Celeritas* cleared for London today.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are up to 4th instant. There does not appear to be much change in the Cotton market. On the 28th ultimo it was reported that nearly all orders at the late high prices had been cancelled but in the advices now to hand a few small contracts are noticed at Rs. 107 and Rs. 108.

The departures have been the *Kildare* for London removing 2742 Bales and the *Robert Ritson* with 3603 Bales, and there were loading the *Castle Eden* and *El Dorado*.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1 8 0	per cent.
3 days' sight ... ,,	1 10 0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	2 0 0	,,
Madras, sight ..... ,,	1 8 0	,,
3 days' sight ... ,,	1 10 0	,,
16 days' sight ... ,,	2 0 0	,,
Colombo, sight	} Nominal.	
3 days' sight		
16 days' sight		

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland on demand	} 1s. 11½d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d. do.
On Hamburgh Europe	1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	3 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice.....	,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.	
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.....	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody.....	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Head Office—No. 70, Threadne ,, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 months' sight not under £20, at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on lowdelry, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 3per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	4	do.	5 ,,
Do.	6	do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on its Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. or Commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at ¾ per cent. per annum.

On Deposit for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 16th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	} 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d. ,,

Bills at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 1 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Bank's and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. HALFORD, ESQ., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £750,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, ESQ.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, ESQ.
Manager at Madras ... E. MORRIS, ESQ.
do. Agra ..... W. BIRES, ESQ.
do. Kurrachee... R. E. W. BAKER, ESQ.
do. Lahore ... HECTOR GUNN, ESQ.
do. Umritsur ... T. HALLEY, ESQ.
do. Hong-kong ... H. NOBLE, ESQ.
do. Shanghai ... H. TURNER, ESQ.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	} 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To prevent disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties requesting address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 6th January 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs.*1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 percent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 16th January 1861. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 22	Reine des Anges.....	Verras	Marseilles 3 Sept.
	Sebastopol	Lowsher	Liverpool 8 Sept.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	Surat 21 Jan.
	Pekin (s).....	Soames	Hongkong 1 Jan.
	Lezard	Robberd	Bushire 7 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 22	Pearl (s).....	Donnan	Ceylon.
	Pauline	Lobo	Penang & Singapore
	Sir John Moore	Robertson	Moulmain.
	Malakoff	Harris	Liverpool.
	Westminster	Pickering	Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—18 natives.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Vanelden and family; Mr. Vanderzeeren and family; Mr. Fraser; Commander Gordon, R. N.; Mr. Rulofs; Mr. Watson; Mr. Blum; Mr. Acland; Mr. Stackey; Lieut. Irvine 44th Regiment; three Non-Commissioned Officers and ten European Soldiers.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Westminster*, to Cochin.—Captain and Mrs. Nott; Mrs. Gosling.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Excellent*, T. Davies, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Shaw Allum*, W. J. Clarke, bound to Calcutta.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Helen Morrow*, for Havre.
Ship *Lauderdale*, for London.
Ship *Moreno*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Dalton*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez.
B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Scindian*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Mauritius.

Rattle Snake.—Cargo Ballast.

From China.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Pekin*.—165 bales Silk, 10 boxes Piece Goods, 6 boxes Specie, 60 boxes Treasures, 12 boxes Gold, 3 boxes Rupees, 2 boxes Portiseshell Ornaments, 100 bags Sugar, 3 boxes Tea, 1 case Millinery, 23 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 22nd January 1862.

For London.

Agricola.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Ebram Dada; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 8 cases Hingda, 22 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund; 16 pots Grass oil, 1,475 lbs., Hurgovun Coombar; 55 packages Deer Horns, 55 cwt., Wilhuldass Gooldass; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Caroline Agnes.—4 packages Sundries, Framjee Neserwanjee; 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 64 cases Olibanum, 149 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Gosforth.—1,804 pieces E. Teeth, 200 cwt. 3 lbs., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Lauderdale.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Charger.—171 bales Cotton, 578½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 15½ bales Cotton, 54¼ cwt., Leckie and Co.

Amoor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balleo.

Mindora.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Queen of the North.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Canjee Munjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee: 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Morarjee Mooljee; 1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Gunsy Tricum.

Peter Maxwell.—Loose Buffalon Horns, 100 cwt., Mohmud Natha; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Hurry.

Oscar.—55 bales Cotton, 19¼ cwt., Bacherdass Ambledass; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Govind Hurry; 53 bales Cotton, 203 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Protector.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Pestonjee Nowrojee.

Herald.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Gooculdass Madhjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lalljee Chuttoor.

Natolia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeathia; 240 bags Country Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Moreno.—2,400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Early Dawn.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., John Clover and Co.

General Neill.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Hokmajee Ramjee; 125 bales Cotton, 467¼ cwt., Luckmidass Khimjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367¾ cwt., Lalljee Nanjee.

Typhoon—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Lalljee Chuttoor; 210 bales Cotton, 775 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Sundries, 4 pieces Steel, Remington and Co.; 1 case Cashmeer Shawls, 15 pieces Hajee Joosub Moktasa.

For Aden.

Steamer *Salsette.*—20 bales Sundries, Ahmudbhoy Ramdoola; 2 bales Silk, Abdool Hosein Mohmud Baker; 2 packages Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Malta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 parcel Japan Silk, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Allum.—4 boxes Gold, 1,300 tolas, Hajee Esmail Hubib.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—1,000 bags Gingilly seed, 1,500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes.....	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
865	Countess of Yarborough, Fuller	S. Tyabjee & Co. June 15
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard	W. Nicol & Co.
938	Clara, Sautry	Remington & Co. Oct. 4
488	Earl of Balcarras	Remington & Co. Oct. 4
755	Fairlie	S. Tyebjee & Co. Oct. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...	
1041	Indomitable, Carren	D. H. Cama & Co.
1342	Istanboul, Donchar	Forbes & Co. Dec. 4
998	John Temperley Liddle...	
726	John Vanner, Moore ...	
396	Knights, Reid.....	Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
	Knight, Watson	John Tanner & Co.
520	Land O' Cakes, Shaver ...	John Tanner & Co. Oct. 17
678	Lady McDonald, Brozell..	John Tanner & Co.
636	Laurel, Claprath	
788	Morayshire Mathers	Leckie & Co. Sept. 24
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge...	Martin, Young & Co.
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.
989	Owen Glendower, Dickinson.	Aug. 29
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle..	A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 14
423	Pradhoe, Johnson	Sept. 21
1135	Star of the South, Reimer.	W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
	Star of India, J. Morris...	Remington & Co. Sept. 9
540	Southern Belle, Benson...	Leckie & Co.
1033	Stanley, Webster.....	Peel, Cassels & Co.
579	Victory, Stephens	
433	Wabourne	
720	Yaratilda, Bowness.....	John Tanner & Co. Sept. 29
996	Zuleika, Riddell.....	Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phœbe Dunbar, Crow ...	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.....	Oct. 18
1162	Africa, Bowie.....	John Tanner & Co. Aug. 19
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett.....	Lawrence & Co.
1062	Aligres, Morris	Lyons Brothers & Co. Sep. 23
1070	Alma, Brough.....	
1046	Americans, Potts.....	Oct. 4
1475	America, Finlay	Coupland & Co. Oct. 25
1673	America, Brown	Oct. 23
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith...	Coupland & Co. Oct. 13
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.
1266	Beeclworth, Pein.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 3
967	Belloochee J. Mitchell ...	Coupland & Co.
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers.....	E. Bates & Co. Sept. 24
882	Bramley Moore, Williams.	W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 10
1457	British Lion, Laybold....	Coupland & Co. Aug. 26
1122	Brunelle, Orkney	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie...	Coupland & Co. Oct. 18
909	Cameronian, Sadler	Leggatt & Co.
1018	Clifton Belle, Bustin.....	Coupland & Co. Oct. 24
579	Colonist, Gibson.....	Aug. 23
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
903	Culloden, Smith.....	W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 1
689	Campbell, Meikle	Nov. 11
1244	Camperdown, Cameron...	Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.
1152	Dirigo, Brown.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 19
666	Douglas Castle, Steele	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 5
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie.	E. Bates & Co. Dec. 7
848	Dalkeith, Sevan.....	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart...	G. S. King & Co. Sept. 11
949	Etna, Hughes.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 23
617	Euphrates, Gwyther	E. Bates & Co.
1105	Floating Light, Starkie...	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham	Coupland & Co.
790	Glendower, Hughes	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 19
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 4
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths.	Stenhouse & Co.
768	James Russell, Muir...	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Nov. 6
1710	John Mellwish, Grant.....	W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 25
804	Jessie, Mrs. Bartlett	Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.
725	Kennington, Edward	Nov. 29
907	Khimjee Oodowjee, Partridge	E. Bates & Co.
725	Kensington, Brown.....	Leckie & Co.
1210	Levant, Ferran	
1039	Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge..	Killick Nixon & Co. Aug. 9
832	Lobelia, Joblin	W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 9
952	Lammermuir, Stuart.....	Leckie & Co. Nov. 30
1097	Maha Ranee, Carr	Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 1
965	Margaret, McPhun.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 23
1331	Morning Star, Mathews...	Coupland & Co. Oct. 14
1831	Meteor, Porter.....	Rennie Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1104	Monica	Dec. 4
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay...	E. Bates & Co.
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark	
1238	North, Pedler	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 21
1433	Queen of the West, Hilton.	
879	Richard Cobden, Randall.	A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 23
824	Rising Sun, Bustin.....	Nov. 1
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott	Coupland & Co. Nov. 30
574	Sir Charles Napier, Bell...	Nov. 16
778	Shard, Curmen	
1137	Tornado	Nov 30
998	Tiger.....	Nov. 1
1116	Tivoli.....	W. Nicol & Co.
1114	Veteran	Rennie, Scovell & Co.
830	Virginia, Davis	W

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT,—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSE.

Hajee Ellias Hoosscin, *vs.* Hurkissondass Bhugwandass.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

21 Richard Parson, *vs.* The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.

20 Dos on the demise of Jehangeer Bezenjee, *vs.* Roe afterwards Shaik Ebrahimbin Shaik Cassum.

21 Dhamjee Gopall, *vs.* Tapidass Treebhoovundass.

22 William Newton, *vs.* John Watson, and another carrying on trade, &c.

LORD CANNING'S MINUTE ON THE RENT QUESTION.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 15.)

FROM THE LANDHOLDERS' AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

CALCUTTA, 6th September 1861.

To W. GREY, Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—We had the honor, on the 4th of March last of waiting in deputation on His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of representing to His Lordship the position in which European Planters and Landholders in Lower Bengal were placed, owing to the refusal to pay Rents, and praying for the interference and help of the Government of India, which was accorded in the appointment of two Special Commissioners—Mr. Montresor and Mr. Morris.

The Special Commissioners having made their final reports on the general Rent question and on the several points to which their attention was more particularly directed in the letter from Government on the 11th March, His Excellency in Council is now in a position to arrive at a decision as to future action with regard to the position of the European Landholders in the Mofussil, and to determine whether the time has not arrived for recourse to the proceedings of a sharper and more summary character than the ordinary law will admit of, which Government has already declared must be the inevitable consequence of any combination among the Ryots to withhold payment of Rents.

The Committee of the Association respectfully submit to His Lordship that these reports and the replies which one of them elicited from Messrs. Hills and Larmour, when fairly weighed and considered, must be acknowledged to bear out and confirm what was stated by the Deputation.

The Committee are glad to have it in their power to admit that the alarm which the Deputation expressed as to danger to the lives of the Planters has not been realized, but their native servants have been exposed to persecution of every discription, and a large number of Europeans engaged in Indigo cultivation have already left these districts.

In the six months which have elapsed since the Deputation waited on His Lordship no charges have been established or even brought against any individual Planter of violence, of oppression, or of fraud towards Ryots as having occurred during that period, and it must be admitted that under unexampled provocation the Planters have conducted themselves with the greatest forbearance towards the Ryots and the most entire submission to the Law.

Mr. Morris, in his final Report, dated the 31st of July 1861, writes "that he is impressed with the conviction that the Ryots have as a rule wilfully and without sufficient cause withheld payment of their rents, and that this recusancy on their part has been derived its force mainly from the ill-feeling that has sprung up in their minds towards the European Planters on the subject of Indigo cultivation. He points to the unusual and extraordinary extent to which Rents for the Bengallee year 1267 have been and are in arrear, and shows by reference to the result of the Rent suits how conclusively any plea of inability on the part of the Ryots is met and refuted. A tabular statement in the Report shows that during the year 1859–60, the whole of the Indigo Planters in Jessore instituted only 82 suits for Rent, of which 1 was decided in favor of the defendant; but in 1860–61 they were compelled to institute 3619, of which 3202 were decided in their favour, 59 struck off, 1 pending, and but 45 were decided in favor of the defendant. The extraordinary increase of cases (writes Mr. Morris) as exhibited below during the past two months of May and June 1799, by eight Concerns of itself shows that there must be a radical unsoundness in the relation of the two parties, and one of the worst features is that though the decrees almost entirely favor the Planter's side, there seems no prospective abatement of litigation."

Again Mr. Morris asserts "that there has been no untimely or excessive pressure on the ryot in the matter of rent. The planters (he observes) have rather erred on the side of leniency instead of at once employing all the legal means available to enforce payment. As each instance fell due, they have held back trusting to the effects of time or to their own personal influence to bring about a better state of things."

This very leniency was made the ground of specific charges against Planters by the Bengal Government.

With regard to the distinctive character of the struggle and the manner in which it has been carried out, your Lordship will have seen that Mr. Morris asserts that the difficulty of securing the full rents has been confined almost entirely to the European planter-Zamindars, and that only in one instance did a Native Landholder apply to him for help.

As to any real combination to refuse payment of Rents its extent and objects, we find it stated that its existence is universally admitted by the people themselves. On this point the evidence of Mr. Morris is clear and decisive.

Again we are told that at no time has disorder been so rife; appeals to the Judge of Jessore in cases under Act IV of 1840 for possession of land have risen from 151 in 1859–60 to 311 in 1860–61. A statement of the Criminal cases connected with Indigo concerns instituted in Jessore is also given, showing 575 in the last year against 38 in the preceding one, and Mr. Morris observes—"These figures as well as those relating to Rent suits given in my 3rd paragraph seem to me to speak for themselves.

"They confirm entirely the views I have expressed in my different reports of the state of the country, and give warrant for attaching some credit to the complaint of not one but all the Planters, that they are subjected to a persistent, combined, and unreasonable opposition on the part of the peasantry, the effect of which must be to ruin them or their employers and drive them from their properties."

The conduct of the Ryots after the departure of the Special Commissioner is also noted. "They invariably (writes Mr. Morris) relapsed into their former state of passive resistance and were as recusant as ever." Again (he says) "the universal opposition offered to measurement of land by the European Zemindars affords fresh indication of a bad spirit and of a desire on the part of the Ryot to obstruct a legitimate exercise of proprietary right. The same may be said of the almost universal appropriation by the Ryots of lands hitherto recognised as "Nij" or private property of the Zemindar. Private cultivation has been everywhere more or less impeded. Ryots favourable to the factory as well as factory servants have been grossly maltreated without cause. Another alarming symptom is the prevalence of perjury and forgery," illustrated and proved by the late detection of gangs of systematic forgers in the District of Nuddea, Mr. Morris concludes this portion of his Report as follows:—

"I sincerely trust His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will not regard the above as an exaggerated representation. The present state of affairs in the interior is truly deplorable. It is not merely a question of Rent that has now to be dealt with;—On every point connected with their future position and relation the European Zemindar and Ryot are at variance. A state of chronic warfare is being established and the breach is daily widening between the two. The prospect presents one of two alternatives, either litigation to an unlimited extent, or the weaker side (the European) must retire from the field."

The same facts are stated in the letters of Messrs. Larmour and Hills to the Bengal Government, dated respectively the 26th and 27th of July, and in the letter addressed by Mr. Kenny to Mr. Morris, dated 21st of June 1861 and published along with Mr. Morris' Report. A list of cases is appended to this letter which show how Mr. Kenny has suffered from the combination.

On the other side, indeed, there is the Report of Mr. Montresor which represents matters in a more favourable aspect. But the Committee think after Messrs. Hills and Larmour's statements in reply they are justified in asserting that the conclusion, Mr. Montresor arrived at, are after very insufficient enquiry, and unjust to the Planters.

The Committee do not find, however even in Mr. Montresor's Report a denial of the existence of a combination to refuse payment of Rent to European landowners. On this question he writes para. 28. "I cannot avoid the conclusion that though Rents have been withheld by many villages in estates connected with factories, and only in those estates, no general agitation against the payment of lawful Rents is to be traced anywhere in Nuddea. No refusal is to be found on any estate where the Zemindar, European or Native, is not also Planter.

As most persons, and probably Mr. Montresor, are aware that in no single instance does an European hold land in these districts unless for the purposes of Indigo Planting, the 1st paragraph may be read as an admission that Rents have been generally withheld wherever the Zemindar is an European which agrees with Mr. Morris' statements.

Again, on the question of combination Mr. Montresor in para. 30 of his Reports of the 10th June writes—

"It is not to be denied that they (the Ryots) have exhibited throughout a power of union in their several talooks and villages, an intelligent knowledge of their own rights and an apparent determination to enforce and uphold them according to the measure of their ability such as are worthy of the deepest attention."

Neither Mr. Morris nor Mr. Montresor believe that the object of the Ryots is to expel Europeans from the Mofussil. This may be and probably is true with regard to the poor ignorant Ryots themselves, but there are leaders among them and in Calcutta who see their own profit in opposing English settlers, and who are using influence and means to do so. The Committee respectfully submit that after the proof adduced it is impossible to doubt that a combination against the Planters exists to the widest extent. It is not merely, as Mr. Morris observes, a question of withholding Rents;—the Planter is attacked wherever he is assailable, the exercise of his proprietary rights are obstructed, his property taken forcible possession of by the Ryots, his private cultivation impeded, his servants grossly maltreated, and his bazar supplies cut off from pure vindictiveness. Whatever may be the objects of this systematic persecution, it is not difficult to see that its effect must be to ruin the Planters and drive them from the Mofussil.

The remedy as far as is now possible such a lamentable state of affairs, the Committee beg leave to suggest the following measures to your Lordship's consideration:—

1st. The enactment of a Law, declaratory or otherwise, to punish members such combinations as are mentioned in para. 12 of the Government letter No. 185 of the 11th of March. It would appear that there is some doubt as to this question, Mr. Jackson as alluded to in Mr. Morris' Report of the 8th of July, having apparently ruled one way and Mr. Deputy and Magistrate Platts the other way. Mr. Platts rules that no combination even against the cultivation of Indigo can possibly be illegal, because the Indigo Commissioner said it was not remunerative, and what is of more importance, the Law Officer in his Futwah of the 30th January 1861 declares that the exercise of caste power, to bring into the combination against the factory, the servants of the factory and others unwilling to join it, is not a punishable Act. If this be the law, the Committee think it should be altered as soon as possible, and if it be not law it seems to the Committee a declaratory Act as above suggested would be the best means of making it known to the Magistrates that they had the power to punish in such cases.

2nd. The Committee would suggest that in cases where the Court is satisfied that Rents have been wilfully withheld by the Ryots without just cause or reason it should be empowered to give damages, in the nature of a fine to the extent of 25 per cent, on the amount declared so as to deter others from following the example. The measure is recommended by the Lieutenant Governor.

3rd. That in cases of forcible dispossession of land under Act IV. if the Magistrate is satisfied that the dispossession has has been effected without warrant or title of any kind, but simply from lawlessness, he be allowed not only to give a decree and restore the land of the injured party, but to levy as fine in the nature of damages on the party guilty of the act of violence to be awarded to the complainant.

4th. That the attendance of the Ryots at the measuring of lands, when required under Act X. of 1859, be made compulsory.

5th. That a decree shall be enforceable at once by sale of the Jumma for which rent is decreed, instead of as at present against the goods of the defaulter in the first instance and afterwards against the jumma.

6th. That the tenant defendant be bound to pay the sum claimed as Rent into Court on entering his defence with a provision that if the Court consider the claim to be unjust and vexatious, a fine not exceeding the amount of the excess claimed be leviable on the plaintiff.

The present Collectors' and Deputy Collectors' Courts are inadequate to carry out the duties which have devolved on them, in consequence of the multiplicity of Rent suits instituted under Act X. of 1859, and the law even if amended as requested will be inoperative for the protection of European settlers unless there are efficient means to carry it out.

The Planters declare that they see no prospect of any improvement or change of feeling, but on the contrary expect further and more combined opposition through the Courts and by other means, and that unless some preventive measures are taken, the state of hostility now existing between Europeans and cultivators will become permanent.

The Committee of the Indigo Commission, in paras. 45 and 52 of their Report, foretold all that has occurred and is occurring, and recommended the appointment of Special Commissioners to meet such an exigency. The Government of Bengal now admit the facts and feelings to be as above stated, and the Committee feel warranted in respectfully asking His Excellency to nominate Special Commissioners with full powers to act in putting down combinations and in requiring payment of Rents, (which it is practically found will be done on their requisition) and that those Commissioners shall continue to extraordinary powers in such Districts as may be named by Government so long as the rights of property are violated by whole masses of the population, and the Courts of the country are inadequate to the protection of proprietors and holders of land.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

W. F. FERGUSSON, Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *Dec. 6th* 1861.

To W. GREY Esq.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Association, to beg that reference may be had to their letter of 5th September upon which no orders have been issued and to request that you will submit to His Excellency in Council the accompanying returns exhibiting the arrears of rent due on the 31st August of the last three years, to European Landholders in twenty-one concerns in the districts of Jessore and Nuddea.

These returns shew that there is no abatement of the difficulties in collecting rents, but that on the contrary they are increasing, and the information received by the Committee from planters in the three months that have elapsed since the 31st August, satisfy them that the feeling of opposition and hostility on the part of the ryots in Nuddea and Jessore, is as determined as ever.

The planters feel it an almost hopeless business to institute legal proceedings against a whole population. The expence of recovering small sums is enormous in proportion to the claim, and the difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses, and of legal proof where everything is contested is almost insurmountable.

Law does not improve the temper or cause good feeling on either side, which ever party may be successful, and the results of the proceedings which the planter have been compelled to institute, can only be to embitter both parties, and render permanent a state of things which the Committee cannot help thinking could by a little wise and ludicrous management have been obviated.

Under these circumstances the Committee would again respectfully submit to His Excellency, the expediency of the Supreme Government appointing Special Commissioners in the two districts, above referred to, such Commissioners need not be armed with powers beyond existing laws; indeed their object should be to render coercion unnecessary.

The Committee believe that if an officer representing the Government were to bring the planter and the ryots of any village together, it is most unlikely that they would not come to terms. The claims of the planter are now limited to rents and moderate ones considering the great increase in the value of produce. The ryots do not deny that they owe some rent, but pretend to be afraid of being coerced into Indigo cultivation, and as the only penalty for refusing to pay rent is a charge of interest at 12 per cent, and costs, it is not to be wondered at that when supported by all their neighbours and by the belief that the Government officials are on their side, they take the chance of refusing to pay.

The planters are willing to come to fair and reasonable terms for their lands, and there can be little doubt that, but for bad advisers, the ryots would be willing to agree to such terms, so that an official who understood the law and the people could not doubt very speedily bring everthing to a settlement.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

W. F. FERGUSSON, Secretary.

CALCUTTA, 16th December, 1861.

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Association, to beg that you will submit to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the accompanying statement shewing the arrears of rent due to European planter-Zemindars in twenty-one (21) concerns chiefly in the Districts of Kishenaghur and Jessore, on the 31st August of the present and two preceding years.

This statement shews that the amount of arrears of rent is largely increasing, and the information received from the planters in the three (3) months which have elapsed since the date up to which the statements were prepared, satisfy the Committee that the refusal to pay rents is as determined as ever, and irrespective of indigo. The planters find it practically impossible to sue in the Courts whole masses of population consisting of small holders, of from a fraction of an acre up to three or three acres, when everything is denied and formal legal proof is required of every point. The expense of sueing, of attendance of witnesses, &c., is enormous in comparison with the sum claimed in a great number of cases, and supported as the ryots are by all their neighbours, and by the mistaken belief that the Government and the officials, are on their side, that the only penalty in the event of their being unsuccessful in their defence, is interest at 12 per cent., and the costs, there appears no chance or prospect of any improvement in the position of the landlords.

The result of the legal proceedings which the planter zemindars have been compelled to institute against their tenants, has been to embitter all parties, the natural consequence of resort to law, and the Committee have again to express their fear that if this state of things is permitted to continue, the feeling of hostility will become chronic, and repudiation extend beyond rents, as it did from indigo to rents.

Under these circumstances, of which His Honor must be aware, the Committee have learned with regret, that the power which was given to Collectors to summon on certain terms, the enforcement of the payment of the Government rent, and the forfeiture of estate had been withdrawn, and that the whole of the last instalment of Government rent had been required to be paid upon the due date. The Committee beg that authority may be given to the Collectors to allow time for the payment of the Government rents on the same terms, as before. The Committee have already suggested the appointment of special commissioners, in the two districts referred to, and they would again respectfully but most strongly urge this being done.

Such Commissioners need not be armed with powers above the law; indeed their object would be to check the necessity of having recourse to law, and the Committee cannot doubt that if an official of Government acquainted with the people, and with the legal rights of both parties, were personally to bring the planter-Zemindar and the ryot together, he would succeed in bringing about a settlement of this rent question between them, which is all that the Committee at present look for.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. F. FERGUSSON, Secretary.

A Return showing Arrears of Rent of various Indigo Factories.

No.	Name of Concern and District.	Amount of Annual Rent Collections, 1860.		Arrears for Rent for the 3 years ending 31st Aug. 1861.			
		Rs.		Rs.			
1	Hurrapore, Jessore	40,230		6,002			
2	Kaley Nuddea	69,052		11,023			
3	Mujeeapara, Pabna	10,020		3,166			
4	Baunmuler, Nuddea	43,356		16,320			
5	Serikole, Jessore	29,726		5,515			
6	Jhingergatcha, ditto	32,900		7,949			
7	Rasbehreah, Nuddea	53,327		13,272			
8	Kotchedaria, Nuddea	156,403		14,454			
9	Hitalsat, Jessore	74,455		140,959			
10	Baboorally, Jessore	37,370		50,027			
11	Nessiratpore, Pubna	19,913		12,475			
12	Jeradia Concern	12,666		5,091			
13	Nodeia Zillah	16,652		12,053			
14	Mollaili, Nuddea	9,848		14,023			
15	Khal Boiya, ditto	148,617		15,705			
16	Kalgunnah, ditto	73,138		9,016			
17	Lohaniapore ditto	85,807		25,005			
18	Sirsheora, Jessore	73,532		3,615			
19	Bagoola, ditto	45,683		4,035			
20	Bereoley, Jessore	45,033		7,095			
21	Ballah Konaly, Jessore and Furreelpore	20,202		11,884			
		1,261,141	12,2,922	128,871	1,274,000	979,367	989,445	991,084	3,260,896

Abstract of Return showing the Arrears of Rent in 21 Concerns for the years 1859, 1860, 1861 *on* 31*st August of each of the three years.*

Average Rent Collections for the three years.	Total Arrears for 1859.	Total Arrears for 1860.	Total Arrears for 1861.
Rs. 1,275,854	Rs. 279,367	Rs. 409,455	Rs. 504,084

Out of these Concerns the arrears in seven are for sums under 10,000 Rupees, the annual collections being small.

The arrears in the remaining fourteen Concerns average each Rupees (30,808.)

No. 3180-2 A.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To the Offg. COMMISSIONERS OF NUDDEA, RAJSHAHYE, AND DACCA.

Fort William, the 28th December 1861,

JUDICIAL.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit, for your information, the annexed copy of a letter, dated the 16th inst., from the Secretary to the "Landholders' and Commercial Association," submitting, with remarks, a list and statement shewing the arrears of rent due to European Planter Zemindars on the 31st of August of the present and two preceding years in twenty one Concerns, some of which are situated within your jurisdiction.

2. It appears from the statement that the arrears this year have increased by 25 per cent., a fact which is very much to be regretted. All proper measures should be taken that are in any way likely to remedy this evil.

3. The Lieutenant Governor would be glad to know your opinion as to the proposed measure of sending out Special Commissioners again for the purpose of inducing more punctual payments. It is obvious that such a proceeding is proper only in an extreme and exceptional case; and is one not to be too frequently repeated. But it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that more immediate good would result from energetic action on the part of the sub-divisional officers in the neighbourhood of the several factories, in the way of personal exhortation to the ryots of such villages as appear particularly backward. They may fairly explain that a law is in contemplation whereby heavy penalties will be incurred by willful and inexcusable defaulters, which will probably be made specially applicable to places where default is rife. And even, as the law stands, failure to pay rent when due, involves the defaulter in comparatively heavy costs. They may cause the ryots to feel that, by failing to pay lawful rent, they will incur the most serious displeasure of Government, which, they must know, will not, and cannot, tolerate such misconduct; and will adopt measures of any degree of severity necessary to check it. Officers on the spot, such as the Sub-Divisional officers will form part of the Commissionership and in many other parts, ought, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to have enough personal influence and enough power of persuasion, to enable them to amend materially, such a state of things as the Association complains of, wherever it exists. And a marked deficiency in this influence and power will be regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as a sign of want of energy or capacity in the Sub-Divisional Officer.

4. The Committee of the Association are perhaps under some mistake where they speak of the withdrawal of the power of allowing time for the payment of revenue in certain cases. The power of attaching money, in order to enable a defaulter to pay his rent, under certain very special circumstances, if such could be established, which, as a very exceptional measure, was at one time given to the Local Government, has been withdrawn by the highest authorities. But it is still possible in any very extraordinary case to allow time for payment of revenue; though, of course, such exceptional measures have always been, and always must be, very rarely resorted to, and only when an extreme case is established.

5. I am to request that you will enquire carefully into the subject and report upon it, issuing in the mean time strong injunctions, in the sense of these orders, to the Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers (from which last class, by reason of their neighbourhood and local knowledge, most is to be expected,) within whose jurisdictions the factories named in the list are situated.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3183A.

Copy forwarded to the Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association with reference to their Secretary's letter of the 16th instant.

Fort William, the 28th December 1861.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

From W. GREY, Esquire,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To W. F. FERGUSSON, Esquire,

Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

Dated Fort William, the 8th January, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications (Letter dated 6th September and Letter dated 6th December,) and in reply to enclose copy of a letter this day addressed under the orders of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

2. I am to request that the Association, if they desire to make any further representation on the subject of the refusal of the ryots to pay their rents, will place themselves in direct correspondence with the local Government.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. GREY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT, JUDICIAL.

From W. GREY, Esquire,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 8th January 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 2159A. dated the 13th August, and No. 2354A, dated the 5th September last.

2. In the former of these two communications you forwarded the reports submitted by Mr. Morris, and separately those of Mr. Montresor, the Special Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the instructions conveyed in my letter No. 485, dated the 11th March last, and you stated that the duties assigned to these gentlemen having been brought to a close, the Lieutenant-Governor would forward his observations on their result at an early date.

3. In the latter you submit for the consideration of the Governor General in Council the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor on the result of the proceedings of the Special Commissioners who were appointed, you observe, "for the purpose of making enquiries into the alleged combination of the ryots in the Nuddea and Jessore districts against the payment of rents, and the objects for which such a combination, if it existed, had been made."

4. The Governor General in Council has also had before him two letters from the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association dated respectively the 6th September and 6th December last, commenting on the reports of Messrs. Montresor and Morris, representing that notwithstanding the action of the Special Commissioners, the difficulties in the way of collecting rents are rather increasing than otherwise, and urging the adoption of further measures to put an end to the misunderstanding which prevails between the ryots and those to whom rents are due, and to compel the former to discharge their just obligations. A copy of each of these two communications is herewith forwarded.

5. On a consideration of these papers it occurs to the Governor General in Council to remark in the first place that the principal object had in view by the Government of India in suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission appears not to have been fully apprehended either by the Lieutenant-Governor, or by the gentlemen who were selected for the duty, and in the course of their enquiries to have been postponed to other objects, which, though important, were intended by the Government of India to be subsidiary.

6. In my letter of the 11th of March it was remarked that the unwillingness evinced by the royts to pay their rents, and the uneasiness which such conduct had produced in the minds of the European landholders, required that the Government "should adopt some active and special measures with the view both of arresting the spread of any belief among the ryots that they can with impunity refuse to discharge their just liabilities, and of removing the apprehensions entertained by the Planters in regard to the consequences of such conduct if permitted to proceed unchecked."

7. It was upon this ground that the Governor-General in Council suggested the appointment of a Special Commissioner, not armed, as desired by the landholders, with extraordinary powers for the purpose of enforcing the payment of rents by the ryots, but vested with the ordinary powers of a Collector, and aided by a sufficient number of deputies in order to ensure a prompt issue to all suits for rent that might be instituted.

8. The design of the Governor-General in Council, as expressed in my letter, was that the Special Commissioner should go in succession to each village in which resistance to the payment of rents had been shewn, beginning with those in which the resistance had been the greatest, and call upon the ryots and warning them against a neglect to pay their just rents, that he should call upon them to state whether they were willing to pay or not, and, if not, their reason for refusing. He was to explain to the ryots that his mission had nothing to do with indigo, but only with the wilful withholding of just rents; that this was a thing which the Government would not tolerate; that if the ordinary law for the recovery of rents should be found inefficient against a general refusal of large bodies of ryots to pay their rents, the Government would not hesitate "to have recourse to proceedings of a sharper or more summary character," and that this must be the inevitable consequence of any combination among them to withhold payment. He was also to caution them against listening to the mischievous advice of any person who might instigate them to such a ruinous course.

9. If the ryots on this appeal signified their willingness to pay their rents the Special Commissioner was to arrange for the payment of them in his presence, and ascertain the motives which induced the ryots previously to withhold them. If, on the other hand, the appeal was of no avail, the Special Commissioner was to call on the landholder or his representative to file suits on the spot against the leading ryots, and the deputies were to take up and decide these suits at once, carrying their decrees into immediate execution.

10. Having thus sketched in a general way the formal mode of proceeding to be adopted by the Special Commissioner, the Governor General in Council observed that "while the Commissioner's first and immediate care will be to bring about a settlement as to the matter of rent between the zemindars and their ryots," a point on which His Excellency in Council anticipated no serious difficulty except in cases of *bond fide* dispute as to the amount due, there were some general points of enquiry on which the Special Commissioner's attention should be carefully and constantly fixed, in order that he might be able to form a satisfactory judgment on the statements made regarding them, and furnish the Government with precise information on the subject, as well as with an opinion as to the effects of past and the necessity for further legislation.

11. My letter concluded with the remark that it was not the intention of the Governor General in Council that the Special Commissioner should in any degree supersede the local officers. "But" it was added "the circumstances of the case appear to the Governor General in Council to require the appointment of an officer who uninterrupted by any other duties whatever, will be able to devote his whole time and attention to the adjustment of the differences between the landholders and their ryots," a duty which the local officers neither had time to attend to, nor could perform with a proper regard to their other functions.

12. Thus it was clearly shewn to be the wish of the Governor General in Council, *First*, that the Special Commissioner should make it his primary and immediate care in every case to adjust the differences and to bring about a settlement between the landholders and their ryots, devoting his whole time and attention to this work. *Secondly*, that, on failure of all attempts to effect such an adjustment, the law should be promptly administered, and *Thirdly*, that enquiry should be made into certain points and the result reported with the opinion of the Special Commissioner for the information of the Government. The last point indeed was indicated rather as auxiliary to the main object of his mission and with a view to future action, than as one of the immediate purposes for which he was to be employed.

13. Now it appears to the Governor General in Council, from the terms in which the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Special Commissioners are referred to by those gentlemen in their reports, as well as from the general tenor of their proceedings, and from the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor contained in your letter of the 5th September last, that the important of the first and principal duty imposed on the Special Commissioners was never fully realized, and that they were regarded both by His Honor and by themselves as appointed rather to enquire into existing difficulties than to remove them.

14. This is abundance in the reports of the Special Commissioners to show that they directed their attention very carefully to the points of enquiry indicated in my letter, and took great pains to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the causes of the refusal or reluctance of the ryots to pay their rents and as to the means by which it should be met or overcome; it is shown, too, that many of the points alluded to in the letter from the Association, dated the 6th September last. All these matters will best be dealt within the Council of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations; for though Act X of 1859 applies equally to the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, it does not follow that the amendments which are said to be necessary in one division of the Presidency should be adopted in the other.

15. That the Lieutenant-Governor shared this imperfect view of the functions of the Special Commissioners is shewn, as above stated, by the tenor of your letter of the 5th September last. In this letter no notice is taken even of the partial attempt at adjustment made in individual cases, much less of the absence of any general plan or policy of reconciliation. The observations of the Lieutenant-Governor refer exclusively to the enquiries made by the Special Commissioners on the several points indicated by the Governor General in Council, to the opinions expressed and to the recommendations offered by those officers, and to the legislative measures required to enable the landholders to enforce their just rights. His Honor truly observes that "what are amiss are feelings which time will conciliate if harsh measures and unsound laws are avoided:" but no allusion is made to the possibility of promoting reconciliation between the parties by earnest and judicious action on the part of the Government, and of hastening the time at which this most important and vital end may be attained.

16. Without placing undue reliance on the power of any officer of Government to bring about a complete settlement of all differences in an amicable way, apart from the action of the Civil Courts, the Governor General in Council cannot but think that a more systematic and persevering attempt to do this ought to have been made, and that if the Special Commissioners had brought the ryots of each recusant village into direct communication with their landlords, avoiding as much as possible the intervention of Talseeldars and other middlemen, striving patiently to effect a catigorical adjustment of the points of difference between the principal parties in each case, and using to do both sides a measure of strict adherence to the terms of such adjustment for the future, and leaving matters to be settled by litigation only when all other means had failed, much good would have been effected and a considerable advance made towards a final settlement of these unhappy disputes.

17. The fact that the existing difference are attributable to a great extent, quite as much as to substantial grievances is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a reason, why the Government should not be content to leave the reconcilement of those differences to the bare operation of the law, but should bring conciliatory intervention to the aid of the law. The partial success of such attempts as were made to induce the ryots to meet the fair demands of their landlords without driving the latter to the necessity of enforcing those demands through the Courts shews what might have been done if more time had been devoted by the Special Commissioners to this primary object, and if its accomplishment had been sought with more patience than in so brief a time could be bestowed on it.

18. Considering therefore the expectation held out to the landholders and Commercial Association by the orders of the 11th March, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they are justified in again asking, as they have done, that a Special Commissioner, or as many as may be required, should be sent into the disturbed districts of Nuddea and Jessore, vested with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate and Collector, not for the purpose of pulling down combinations and enforcing payment of rents, but for that of restoring the mutual confidence and good feeling which ought to exist between landlord and ryot for effecting a peaceable adjustment of differences wherever that is possible, and for supporting by their counsel and influence the action of the Law as administered by the local Courts in cases in which such adjustment is impracticable. The Governor General in Council is disposed (19) to agree with the Association in believing that if an officer representing the Government were to bring the zemindars and the ryots of any village together, they would most probably come to terms. The officers however who may be entrusted with this duty must not only be chosen for their peculiar qualifications, their justness of character, knowledge and such fluency in Bengali as will enable them to hold personal intercourse with the people, but they must of course be supported in their endeavours by the hearty and open concurrence of the local Government. Without such support it is not to be expected that they will be successful. If therefore the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Governor General in Council in the expediency of making a further attempt at reconciliation in the manner above indicated, His Excellency in Council entertains no doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor will be able readily to select from the staff at his disposal officers in all respects well qualified for the duty, and that His Honor will render them every assistance and encouragement in the discharge of it.

20. One thing is certain, and that is that the Government cannot permit the continuance of a state of things in which the ryots, in large numbers, admitting in the abstract the justice of the demand made upon them for rent, and their ability to meet it, refuse payment except in execution of a decree of Court. Whether or not this be the result of combination, in the technical sense of the term, or of a general understanding and agreement among the ryots, is of no consequence. If all debtors were to refuse payment of their just and admitted debts until compelled to pay them, it is obvious that no multiplication of Courts would suffice to correct the evil. The law must be altered and made more stringent against those who withhold payment of their debts without sufficient cause. The institution by some landholders of suits for recovery of rent has not had a general effect in inducing the ryots to pay without being sued; and therefore it cannot be matter of surprize that the landholders should speak of feeling it to be an "almost hopeless business to institute legal proceedings against a whole population," especially when, as they truly state, the expense of recovering a vast number of small sums is enormous, and the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, and of legal proof where everything is contested is insurmountable. The proposed law, whereby penal damages would be incurred in cases in which it is clear that rent has been wilfully and inexcusably withheld, may perhaps suffice to put an end to the common or simultaneous recusancy which seems still to prevail in some quarters without abatement; but if that recusancy shall continue recourse must be had to measures of a more summary character. It is to avert such a consequence that the Governor General in Council desires to try what may be done by an earnest and patient attempt to bring about an amicable solution of the questions at issue.

21. It is unnecessary that the Governor General in Council should follow the Lieutenant Governor, or express more than a general concurrence, in His Honor's observations on the reports of Messrs. Montresor and Morris, who, though regarding the relations between the zemindars and ryots from different points of view, and under different circumstances, appear to have arrived at substantially the same conclusions in regard to the main points of their enquiry. It is satisfactory to find it established in the opinion of both Commissioners, and admitted by the Planters themselves, that the alarm expressed as to danger to their lives has not been justified, and that though combination to refuse payment of rents except on compulsion unquestionably exists to a great extent in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, it is far from universal even as against European landholders, and certainly does not seem to point to any ulterior object of a hostile nature. The grounds of refusal are for the most part connected with the disinclination of the ryots to enter into engagements for the cultivation of indigo, or with some dispute as to enhancement of rent, or the improper exaction of illegal cesses by Talseeldars and other intermediate agents; and it is likely that they may in almost all cases be removed by good management and conciliatory conduct on the part of the zemindar, especially if there be an officer of Government at hand to arbitrate between the parties, and to facilitate the adjustment of the conflicting interests without recourse to legal proceedings.

22. With regard to an amendment of the Law to prevent combination, the Government in Council is inclined to think that the Penal Code which came into force on the 1st January, and which largely and beneficially alters the law as administered in the Mofussil Courts in regard to abetment and conspiracy, is amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes. Section 4VII declares that a person abets the doing of a thing who instigates any person to do so; and Section 4VII declares that a person abets the doing of a thing who intentionally aids the doing of it. And under Section CVII. it is declared that the abetment of the effect such an adjustment, the law should be promptly administered, and *Thirdly*, that enquiry should be made into certain points and the result reported with the opinion of the Special Commissioner for the information of the Government. The last point indeed was indicated rather as auxiliary to the main object of his mission and with a view to future action, than as one of the immediate purposes for which he was to be employed.

13. Now it appears to the Governor General in Council, from the terms in which the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Special Commissioners are referred to by those gentlemen in their reports, as well as from the general tenor of their proceedings, and from the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor contained in your letter of the 5th September last, that the important of the first and principal duty imposed on the Special Commissioners was never fully realized, and that they were regarded both by His Honor and by themselves as appointed rather to enquire into existing difficulties than to remove them.

14. This is abundance in the reports of the Special Commissioners to show that they directed their attention very carefully to the points of enquiry indicated in my letter, and took great pains to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the causes of the refusal or reluctance of the ryots to pay their rents and as to the means by which it should be met or overcome; it is shown, too, that many of the points alluded to in the letter from the Association, dated the 6th September last. All these matters will best be dealt within the Council of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations; for though Act X of 1859 applies equally to the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, it does not follow that the amendments which are said to be necessary in one division of the Presidency should be adopted in the other.

15. That the Lieutenant-Governor shared this imperfect view of the functions of the Special Commissioners is shewn, as above stated, by the tenor of your letter of the 5th September last. In this letter no notice is taken even of the partial attempt at adjustment made in individual cases, much less of the absence of any general plan or policy of reconciliation. The observations of the Lieutenant-Governor refer exclusively to the enquiries made by the Special Commissioners on the several points indicated by the Governor General in Council, to the opinions expressed and to the recommendations offered by those officers, and to the legislative measures required to enable the landholders to enforce their just rights. His Honor truly observes that "what are amiss are feelings which time will conciliate if harsh measures and unsound laws are avoided:" but no allusion is made to the possibility of promoting reconciliation between the parties by earnest and judicious action on the part of the Government, and of hastening the time at which this most important and vital end may be attained.

16. Without placing undue reliance on the power of any officer of Government to bring about a complete settlement of all differences in an amicable way, apart from the action of the Civil Courts, the Governor General in Council cannot but think that a more systematic and persevering attempt to do this ought to have been made, and that if the Special Commissioners had brought the ryots of each recusant village into direct communication with their landlords, avoiding as much as possible the intervention of Talseeldars and other middlemen, striving patiently

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE AFFAIR OF THE "TRENT."

(From the Overland Mail, Dec. 26.)

The following important despatch has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representative of France at Washington, and it is believed will have arrived there before the Federal Cabinet decided upon the reply to the demand which this document so energetically supports :—

"*Paris, Dec.* 3, 1861.

"MONSIEUR,—The arrest of MM. Mason and Slidell on board the English packet *Trent* by an American cruiser has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least great astonishment and an extreme sensation.

"Public opinion at once inquired, with anxiety for the consequences, whether such an act could possibly be legitimate, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the general impression. The act seems to the public so entirely at variance with the ordinary rules of international law that it throws the responsibility exclusively upon the commander of the *San Jacinto*.

"We cannot know yet whether this supposition is well founded, and the Emperor's Government has therefore felt called upon to consider the question raised by the capture of the two passengers on board the *Trent*. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, which is, perhaps, imminent, between two powers towards whom it is animated by equally friendly sentiments, and the duty of maintaining—with a view to put the rights of its own flag beyond the danger of attack—certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, are points of her mature reflection, convinced the French Government that it cannot remain completely silent under existing circumstances.

"If, to our great regret, the Washington Cabinet should be disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the *San Jacinto*, they must consider MM. Slidell and Mason, either as enemies or as rebels. In either case there would be an extremely regrettable forgetfulness of principle, on which we have always found the United States agreed with us.

"On what ground, in the first supposed case, can the American cruiser have arrested MM. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted, with us, in treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends to persons found on board even though they be enemies, except in the case of military men actually in the service of the enemy. MM. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in getting inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly free under the neutral flag of England.

"It will not, doubtless, be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. What constitutes contraband of war is not, it is true, precisely settled; the limits are not absolutely the same for all powers, but, as far as regards persons, the stipulations found in treaties relative to military persons clearly define the character of the individuals who alone are liable to be captured by belligerents.

"Now it cannot be necessary to demonstrate that MM. Mason and Slidell can in no way be assimilated to persons in this category. There would, therefore, remain no ground to explain their capture but the pretext that they were bearers of official despatches from the enemy. But this is the place to call to mind a circumstance which overrides the whole case, and shows the conduct of the American cruiser to have been unjustifiable.

"The *Trent* was not bound to a point belonging to either of the belligerents. It was carrying its cargo and passengers to a neutral country, and, moreover, it was at a neutral port that it had taken them up. If it were admissable that under such circumstances the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and goods transported under it, the immunity of that flag would be a vain word; the commerce and navigation of third powers would be liable to suffer at any moment for their innocent, or even indirect relations with either of the belligerents. The latter would not only have a right to require from the neutral the most complete impartiality, and to interdict him from being mixed up in any way with acts of hostility, but they would inflict restrictions upon the liberty of commerce and navigation which modern international law refuses to acknowledge as legitimate. "There would be a return, in a word, to those vexatious practices against which, in former times no power protested more energetically than the United States.

"If the Washington Cabinet should regard the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it has always a right to seize, the question, though shifting its ground, could not be more resolved in a sense favourable to the commander of the *San Jacinto*. In such a case there would be a contempt of the principal in virtue of which a ship is held to be a portion of the territory whose flag it bears, and their would be a violation of the immunity which forbids a foreign Sovereign to exercise jurisdiction on that territory. It cannot, doubtless, be necessary to call to mind the energy with which the United States has, on every occasion, defended this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is a consequence of it.

"Without wishing to enter upon a more thorough discussion of the question raised by the capture of MM. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to show that the Cabinet of Washington cannot, without infringing those principles which a neutral power has always interested in maintaining, nor without putting itself in contradiction with its own conduct up to the present time, give its approbation of the conduct of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things the Cabinet of Washington cannot, in our opinion, hesitate as to the course to be taken.

"Lord Lyons is already charged to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of making, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from the *Trent*, and explanations which shall relieve the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* of its offensive character to the British flag. The Federal Government would be inspired by a just and elevated sentiment in yielding to these demands. It is impossible to conceive any object or any interest that it could have to run the risk of provoking a rupture with Great Britain by assuming a different attitude.

"For ourselves, who would see in such a rupture a complication in every way deplorable of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a prolonging calculated to occasion serious uneasiness to all the powers not parties to the present conflict, we think we are giving a testimony of loyal friendship to the Cabinet of Washington in not concealing from it our opinion.

"I request you, sir, to take the first opportunity of speaking frankly with Mr. Seward, and, if he should desire it, to leave him a copy of this Despatch.—Receive, &c.,

"THOUVENEL."

In a leading article upon this despatch, the *Times* remarks :—

"It is always satisfactory to have our own impressions as to the righteousness of our cause, confirmed by the testimony of impartial lookers-on; but this communication from the French Government is chiefly welcome to us, inasmuch as it offers to the Cabinet of Washington an excuse for abandoning the position in which it has so wantonly placed itself. Under the pressure of this adverse opinion, it may retire with less difficulty than it could before the alternative of force which it was necessary for our self-respect to put before it. There will be less humiliation in redressing a wrong which impartial bystanders have determined to be undoubtedly a wrong. If, after this advice, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward should insist upon adopting the piratical deed of their agent, it must be in the pursuit of some object which is too discreditable to be avowed, and which regards the country as a means, not an end. If such an object should exist, no moderation on our part can avoid a quarrel wilfully and persistently forced up us; but, with the French Minister, we must confess that we cannot see any advantage which the Federal Government could possibly obtain by such a war. If the coming packet does not either bring Slidell and Mason or news of their speedy surrender, the only conclusion we can draw is that the madness or enmeanity of ruin has already fallen upon the Federal Republic."

MORMON MARRIAGES.—The degrees of relationship within which marriage is prohibited in all Christian countries have been much restricted by the Mormons: according to them it is lawful to marry all the daughters by the same father and mother, to have at the same time as wives a mother and her daughter by her previous husband, and also to marry a half-sister. The form of marriage contract, if the marriage be monogynic, is similar to that in all Protestant countries, and is celebrated much in the same way; but when a man desires to enter on a polygynic marriage, he must first consult the supreme President of the Church, who is supposed to obtain a revelation of God's pleasure on the subject; if the revelation be adverse, the affair ends there, but if favourable, the candidate for polygamy must obtain the consent of the parents of the woman he desires before he is at liberty to consult her own wishes. If they refuse, he can proceed no further; but if they assent, he can forthwith propose to the lady herself. In case she accepts, the day for the celebration of the marriage is fixed, but her power of refusal is free and final. Before taking a single step towards getting another wife the man must consult the wishes of his first wife, and obtain her assent; in order to be in harmony with the revealed law. But notwithstanding that it is incumbent on the husband to seek the consent of his first wife to any subsequent marriage, that consent is not absolutely essential. After having taught her the law of God, as practised in the patriarchs of old, withholding her consent, he is empowered to summon her before the president, to whom she must declare the grounds of her refusal; should they appear to him valid, her husband is precluded from taking any further steps to procure another wife; but should the president judge her reasons to be insufficient, he may authorise her husband to go on without regard to her objections, and to marry himself to other women without her consent. There are three forms of the polygynic household common in Utah; the first is similar to that of the Oriental harem, all the wives of one man living in common apart from him, but each having her separate bed-room. The husband resides in a separate house, for the transaction of business and for sleep. This is the kind of household adopted by Brigham Young. He is always present at meals, conducts the daily prayers, instructs his children, and visits each of his wives daily. When he goes out upon a journey, he selects one or more of his mistress to accompany him; in the same way, when he is indisposed, he gives to one of his wives whom he chooses to have for a nurse an express invitation, without which none are permitted to enter his private dwelling.

Advertisements.

COATS.

FROCK, MORNING, and DRESS COATS, of Superfine Lady's Black, Blue, and Clarendon Cloths, are offered at the REALLY REASONABLE price of Rs. 40 each.

The above are warranted to be of the best Make and Fit.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

1st November 1861.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.

CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES.

Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Bracelets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamers, either lodging to, or chartered by them, from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton and Constantinople.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under :—

Bombay .....THOMAS BLACK.	
Calcutta .....T. H. TRONSON.	
Madras .....R. PRANCE.	Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.
Ceylon .....F. BAYLEY.	
Singapore ...S. J. G. JELLICOE.	
Hongkong ...M. FISCHER.	
Shanghai.....W. R. DALZIEL.	

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southampton.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built GODOWNS in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year	1856.....	£151,73.
Do. do.	1857.....	175,00.
Do. do	1858.....	205,14.
Do. do.	1859.....	228,81.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.
LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and every convenience has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT is now in very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to forward their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the limited and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. A Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood	Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.	Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.	Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Tea Caddys.	Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Paper Cases.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise shell and Morocco.
Envelope do.	
Writing do.	Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Ivory Paper Knives.	Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Bombay Manufacture.	Manifold Writers.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanas or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.	Tourist's Writing Cases.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Chalk.	Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.	Blotting Pads.
Purses in great variety.	Sketching Portfolios.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.	Blocks and Books.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.	Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and novel designs.	Coral Bells.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.	Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Ivory Pen Holders.	Silver Mugs separate in Case.
	A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
	A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

R. PEAT & Co.,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES made to order for Cash only, at the following prices :—

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance, or they will not be attended to :—

Patent Wellingtons	Rs 17
Plain do.	15
Elastic, patent, or cloth Boots	16
Do. Plain Boots	13
Button or Lace Boots	13
Patent or Enamel do.	14
Patent or Enamel Shoes	9
Plain do. do.	8
Elastic front or sides Extra	1
Patent Slipper Boxes Extra	3
Enamel Cork Boots	35
Samber Shoes	8
Do. Wellingtons	10
Do. Jack or Riding Boots	25
Groom's Top Boots	25
Canvas Shoes	6
Fancy Slippers	9
Boot Hooks	Rs. 6 per Pair.
Button Hooks	Rs. 1 each.
Shoe Horns	Rs. 1 each.
Boot Varnish	Rs. 1 each.
Blacking	As. 12 and Rs. 1
Blacking Brushes	Rs. 6 per Set.
Boot Laces	As. 8 per Pair.
Shoe Laces	As. 4 per Pair.
Boot Powder	As. 12 per Box.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 38, Medow Street Fort.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.
Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400 : now offered at 300.
Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the 20*th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their
PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS
for the
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE
they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE,
and at the same time enables them to draw
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
to their
NEWLY-IMPORTED ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES,
just to hand per *Behington* and *Wings of the Wind*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found
UNRIVALLED OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co. take leave to assure
THEIR PATRONS
that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours; and while warranting all their
VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES
to be *bond fide* from the most
CELEBRATED MANUFACTORIES, HOME & FOREIGN,
they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS to *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods)
A DISCERNING PUBLIC
could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co. would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their
NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c.
will be found well worthy of critical, both as regards
QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Pickles.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushrooms Pickles.

Sauces &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Mr. Robert Peel's Chutney, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Grain Ditto, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

Purveyors to the Queen & Royal Family & Navy & Army & Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Bergamia, Almonds, Mace, Caraway, Cinnamon, Keeroles, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies in 1 & 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengages, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

MARMALADE.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau & Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and Whites.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ¼ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lbs., Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. do., ditto 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles of 1 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb. can, Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges & Comfits, stpd. bottls., ditto ditto corked bottles, Gilton's Confectionery, Jams & Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Meats.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Rounds of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheeks, Ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Ditto and Vegetables, Harrico Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, Ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Brains, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat pints, Oysters in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto, ditto, Herrings a la Sardines, Anupreys in tins, Lamprey Eels, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ¼ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ¼ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, & Kippered Salmon.

Soups.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Giblet, Mock Turtle, Scotch, Ox Tail, Oxford, Cream of Celery, Onion Broth, Soup Gravy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tail Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, 1 pints and ½ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats in ditto

Vegetables.

Carrots, plain, Ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips Green Peas, Sago and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto Germaan and French.

Poultry and Game.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl, boiled, Ditto roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison, hashed, Hare, Jugged.

Sardines.

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S & OTHERS.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.

FROM PHILIPPE AND CANAUD.

Truffled Saussges, 1 lb., ditto Woolcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb, Pâte de foie Gras de Strasbourg, Pâte de foie D'Oie 1 lb., Pâte depuis Canaudin. 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

York Hams, Ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert, Cheese Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmesan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb., Hamburg Beef Fla's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tongues, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do. Rein-deer do. sliced in 1 lb. Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates, Ditto Pate Pats, Veal & Ham Paté, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

SUNDRIES.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without Materials, complete Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Moodan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Stilton's Jams and Jellies, Oilman Cheese, Dake Lee's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c. Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains &c. &c.

☞ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
21th Oct. 1861. 1, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

At the Godowns of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,
IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 .....Black Capsule...	35
	No. 2 .....Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts.....,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 .....Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts.....,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 .....Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts.....,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc .....Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts.....,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....,, ,, ...	38
	,, per 2 dozen Pts.....	40
	Brand C. & Co.....,, ,, ...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil .....,, ,, ...	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality .....,, ,, ...	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....,, ,, ...	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality .....,, ,, ...	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	Braunberger .....,, ,, ...	35
	Rudesheimer .....,, ,, ...	30
	Black Seal.....,, ,, ...	28
Port	,, ...Pts...	14
	Red Seal .....,, ,, ...	22
	,, ...Pts...	12
	Amontillado .....Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso .....Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	Pale .....Brown ,, ...	28
	Light Golden .....Green ,, ...	22
	Pale .....Yellow ,, ...	26
	Pale .....White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule).....		26
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....		20
Curacoa	Brown.....in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ,, Bottles...	42
	White.....,, ,, Bottles...	42
	,, ...,, ,, Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,, ...	Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,, ...	Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen
Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal	... ...	...Rs. 29
Do. Do. No. 2 Black	,, ...	25
Amontillado. Red	,, ...	32
Port Black	,, ...	28
Do. Pints	,, ...	15
Claret No. 1 Red	,, ...	35
Do. No. 2 Yellow	,, ...	30
Do. No. 3 Blue	,, ...	26
Champagne, 1st quality	... ...	42
Do. Pints	... ... per 2 Dozen	22
Do. 2nd quality	... ...	36
Moselle, still	... ...	30
Do. Sparkling	... ...	40
Hock Sparkling	... ...	40
Rhenish	... ...	29
Burgundy, pale, 1st quality	... ...	36
Do. Do. 2nd quality	... ...	30
Gin, Old Tom	... ...	18
Genova,	... ...	...15 Flasks
Bitters, 1st quality	... ...	42
Noyau, 1st quality	... ...	45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality	... ...	50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality	... ...	36
Do. Pints, 1st quality	... ...	18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	,, 24
Golden	Qts.	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 28
Do.	Pts.	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 24
Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.	,, 24
Lafitte	Qts.	,, 18
Do.	Pts.	,, 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	,, 28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	,, 29
GINGER WINE, Do's	Qts.	,, 21
WHISKEY, Scotch	Qts.	,, 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.	,, 6-8
English do.	Pts.	,, 4-4
PORTER	Qts.	,, 6-8
Ditto	Pts.	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU		40

STRANACK & Co.
10 Hummaim Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	,, 28
Do. Do.		Pints	,, 15
Do.		Quarts	,, 21
Do.		Pints	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux			,, 34
Leoville			,, 28
St. Julien			,, 22
Medoc			,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	Do.	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, 36